HEW YORK HERALD, CONDAY, MARCH OR 1867. TROPER SAREST

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The North German Parliament --- Its Organization and First Political Acts.

Count Bismarck's Argument on the New Constitution.

LATEST PASHIONS.

SPECIAL DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL REVIEW.

THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Special Report of the Opening of the Free Suffrage Legislature—The Royal Procession and Scene in the Chambers—The First Sitting—A General Prayer for the Legisla-

The Imperial Diet of the North German Confeder vulgarly called the German Parliament, was opened 24 with all the pomp and solemnity be is so fond of displaying. Soon after eleven in ervice, the Protestants at the royal chapel, the s at the church of st. Edvige, the King and his their appearance after the religious ceremon borately decorated vehicle in the style of the cauty, and altogether eclipsing the royal trains. The pen squares on both sides of the Schloss were crowded flags, black, white and red (the federal colors), were in conformity with a hint given by the poand it being Sunday the city naturally wore a festive arce, although the public in general seemed to of a political event in which they took any particular

lowered from the flagstaff and hoisted on that of the Castle as he approached the grand portal. The sermon sached by his Majesty's chaplain in ordinary, Dr. Hoff-in, was in Romans xv., 5 and 6. "Now the God of Father of our Lord Jesus Chrst." (By the way, the programme says that the King would deign to

well; and, with his tail, commanding figure and streaming gray hair, you might almost have imagined that Preceive Barbarosas had emerged from the Kipphauser, where, according to the popular legead, he has been aleeping for the last seven hundred years, and had come in person to open the new Parliament, which is to lay the foundations of a united Germany.

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The first sitting of the Parliament, which is to lay the foundation of the first sitting of the Pederal Council. The time being very short the carpenters and painters had only just got done, and the atmosphere was impregnated by a strong odor of fresh varnish. Ou the whole there were from 210 to 220 deputies present, of whom Count Frankenberg, member of the ilouse of Lords, being the senior (eighty-two years of age, assumed the functions of President pro tem, and the four youngest deputies those of Secretaries. Count Bismarck was among the first arrivals, and took his seat at the extreme right, Prince Prederick Charles, who appeared in the dashing uniform of a Colonel of Hussars, at the right centre, with Generals Moltike, Palkenstein, Steinmetz, the Puke of Ujest and Bathon, M. Wagner and the Hanoverian conservativa. The Poles had selected the benches on the extreme left, where we also noticed the lending Prussian and Saxon radicas. Messra Duncker, Hecker, Wigner, Schatforth and others (Waldeck only came next day.) The grouping of parlies, however, is still incomplete, and there will be several changes of seats before every one has found his proper place, until when it is difficult to form an estimate of their respective numerical strength. On this occasion the right certainly preponderated in the first part of the part of the proper place, until when it is difficult to form an estimate of t

First Political Act of the Free Legislature Count Blamarck's Speech on the Federal Constitution—Wire Pulling at the Elections— Union of the Socialists and Conservatives and Position of the Crown Prince—Conven-tion with the Duke of Nassau.

BERLIN, March 6, 1867.

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The first political act of the North German Parliament, the election of M. Simson to the Presidency, is an event of considerable importance, and bodes ill for the unconditional acceptance of the federal constitution drawn up by Count Bismarck and his diplomatic colleagues. In the first place, it shows that the new Parliament is inclined to revive the traditions of the National Assembly of 1848, of which Simson was President, and as the of 1845, of which Simson was President, and as the representative of which he appeared in Berlin at the head of the deputation to Frederick William IV., with the imperial crown of Germany in one hand and a democratic charter in the other. In the next, it proves that the conservative majority returned in old Prussia has been more than neutralized by the liberal deputies elected in the annexed provinces and the minor States-

able to secure a single one of the three chief offices (President and two Vice Presidents) in the gift of the Assembly. Of 240 votes for President, Count Stolberg the candidate of the extreme right, did not obtain above

of the great mass of voters and seduce many of them from the liberal camp. A deputation from the conservative committee waited, accordingly, upon his Royal Highness to acquaint him with their intention and to ask his permission to nominate him for this district. The Prince received them very politely, but told them that he must decline accepting their proposal, "it being his particular wish that it de Forckenbeck should be elected." This answer of the heir apparent has occasioned no little sensation, both in reactionary and in liberal circles, as it is his first political mani-estation since his speech at Dantzic, three years ago, in which he condemned Bismarck's policy in terms that almost led to a quarrel between him and his royal father. Councillor Twesten, the be's moire of the Prussian Minister of Justice and the Supreme Tribunal, who had been passed over at the first elections, have now been refurned twice—one in Dantzic and once in Reisherbach (Silesia.) He has signified his intention to sit for the latter place, and recommends M. Loewe, the last President of the Frankfort National Assembly, for the former, who will in all probability be elected.

At Biclefeld Judge Waldeck has beat General Falkenstein by a majority of 4,206 to 2,866, in consequence of which a new election will possibly have to take place. In Solingen and other western districts the liberal candidates have also been successful, and the election of General Molike is likely to be cancelled on account of irregularities in the resistering of votes. All this reduces the strength of the government party, and has a corresponding effect upon the spirits of the opposition, which had been greatly depressed by the untoward result of the elections in the eld Prussian provinces.

The negotiations between the ex-luke of Nassan and the King of Prussia have at length been terminated by a condition which was signed last week by Prince Nicholas, the Duke's brother, and M, de Savigny. His Serene Highness addicates his claims to the dominions incerporated w

THE FASHIONS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. Lent, and Penitent Colors-Hints About Rouge-Cost of Lodging and Dress During the Exposition-Chignons and the Real Drawbacks-The New Hats, &c. Paus, March 14, 1867.

PAUS, March 14, 1867.

Ash-Wednesday, Lent, and a leaden-tinted sky have added a melancholy feeling and aspect to idlers on the Boulevards since the last week of Carnival. Gray is, as usual, the favorite shade at this season of the year, and lavender cashmere costumes over lavender silk underskirts are the half mourning suits now adopted by ladies who think they ought to give up pink and blue silk dur-

ing the forty days set aside for penitence.

Penitence, I said. Ab, could all repent but of one crying shame, then forty days spent in attaining that simple ing shame, then forly days spent in attaining that simple object would be worth forty years in a woman's life. I silude to the pink and blue painting of human faces. If there is a fashlon more hideous than another, it is this atrocious plastering. Let me implore American girls, who will come over to Paris for the Exposition, to leave this new fashlon untried. There are so many other pretty things infinitely more becoming. I can but compare a painted face to a sour fruit vesmeared over with red and yellow to make it look as tempting as an apricot, while it is nothing but a very harsh crab apple. Then the horror of deceit, which should ever exist in a well tutored mind, is totally disregarded. Rouge should be the rising blush when femiregarded. Rouge should be the rising blush when femi-nine coyness flutters; blue should be the clear bright glance of truthful eyes; and let these be thus unto

American daughters and wives.

Something weres than the leaden tinted sky and sober gray has dullified the hearts of our new comers, and that tragical subject is the high price of food and dress, I may say too of lodging, since the Exposition bump has stood out so prominently on Paris, and heads. My im-

on is that the good people are all stark mad, and the Exposition will be a mistake exposed. Il the nations of the world are invited to come and ollapsed, into no substance at all? is the substance

chine pattern will be preferred. These foulards are very recommendable, as they do not cromple and can be easily cleaned when soiled. The lighter summer material is silk muslin and gauze, brooaded with a small empire pattern, such as a leaf, a diamond, a losenge; the most handsome are brocade velvet on sain.

One of the latter was being packed for the Exposition, while I sketched the following:—White gauze de chambery, a maure satin stripe, on which white velvet lilles of the valley in green velvet leaves.

A second was white crenadine, with light blue taffets stripes, and on the stripes black and white velvet speckles.

The most fashionable shops possess no novettles in the mantle department. All the spring dresses will be notched, festooned and dented round the bottom, and have straight loose jackets to match; but instead of two skirts being made for costumes, the overskirt will only be figured on the under one by the help of trimmings.

Bonness are being made of crape, with a profusion of glass, amber and imitation coral beads. The shapes are fanchons and low-crowned Marie Antoniettes.

The pretitiest bail dresses are streams of silver down tulle, looking exacily like running water under gaslight, and a tulle which has been much admired is worked over with mose rosebuds, covering some head, some stem, some leaves foremest, as if tossed together by a sporting elf, haif in fun, half in spite.

I may not leave bail dresses without mentioning some of the castumes worn this week at the Ministere des Affaires Etrangeres.

Miss Dix led the cotilion with Mr. Badhedat. She represented Faust's Marraret.

Miss Spencer was a Neapolitan peasant girl. Mrs. Berclay as "Folly." Miss Magrader was powdered, and her dress was called the animated emerald. The following were the newest costumes at Mrs. Perreiro Fille's:—"The Starry Night," 'The Cameo," 'The Taske of the Dav."

Miss Spencer was a Neapolitan peasant girl. Mrs. Berclay as "Folly." Miss Magrader was powdered, and her face and neck she wore a Russian boyade's costume

THE DRAMA IN LONDON.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. General Theatrical and Musical Review. London, March 13, 1867.

There is a full in the reform movement and in politi There is a lull in the reform movement and in political affairs generally. The court festivities and receptions are to be postponed on account of the death of the mother of Prince Christian, the Queen's favorite, and the weather is too damp, cold and disagreeable to render Rotten row enjoyable and outdoor amusements pleasant. Consequently there is a great rush to the theatres, almost all of which are overcrowded nightly. At the small theatres, always the most popular, it is absolutely necessary to secure your seats a day or two in advance. The London managers are doing their best to keep up the furor, with the idea of making all the money they can before the Paris Exposition opens. Then they expect that London will be deserted, and several of them are arranging to manage English theatres in Paris. them are arranging to manage English theatree in Paris. There is a great deal of gossip floating about the green-rooms nowadays, and perhaps you will be interested in hearing some of it,

hearing some of it.

DRUMY LANE.

At this grand oid theatre, before which a military guard of honor is paraded every night to protect ther Majesty's servants,'' the players, the gorgeous Caristmas pasitomime Number Nip has just been withdrawn, and the manager, Mr. Chatterton, has settled down to more serious business. Phelps, the tragedian, has been playing a round of Shakspearian characters, supported by Mrs. Horman Vezin, a most charming actress, who intends to visit the United States within a year. Mr. Vezin, now one of the ûnest actors in England, aithough an American by birth, is starring at Edinburgh in a translation of the German play, Laurel Tree and Beggar Staff, in which Dawison created such a sensation at the Stadt theatrs. New York. Faust has gow been revived.

This theatre had by far the handsomest Christmas pantomime in London, although Astley's had the fun-

gaged to star through the provinces in the same part should the play make a hit here, and everybody knows that Boucleault seldom misses the n.ark.

Mr. J. L. Toole is now carrying this house upon his shoulders. In Faul Pry and the Mountain Dhu he keeps large audiences in constant roars of laughter. Miss Furtado, a young but remarkably talented burlesque actress, assists him greatly in the Mountain Dhu, and Paul Bedford is as funny as possible. It is scarcely necessary to say that the piece is a travestie of The Lady of the Lake Mr Toole is slightly cookneyish in his humor, but he is a true comedian of the very best school, and the trip to America which he purposes taking will make him more cosmopolitan in his style and accest. Next Monday Lost in London, which has been fly early and Mr. Her Mr. Bengamin Webster, the manager, but his physician has forbidden him to play, and Mr. Henry Neville, the famous Ticket-of-Leave man, w'll take his place. The entire stage, including even the actors' stairs, will be used in the coal mioling drama has been pretty well played out here lately, and Mr. Watta Phillips will have to depend upon something better than that for the success of his play.

SOUTHERN VIEWS.

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"The Colored People Standing True to their Friends."

[From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, March 24.]

We are glad to see that in the first election which has taken place since the military law was put in force the native born whites and colored people stood together and voted for the same cand date. At Newborn, North Carolins, at the election day before yesterday, the colored people work together for the Southern candidate. That is right. Why should not the whites and colored people work together for the same object? During the war the latter ploughed our fields, made and husbanded our crops, took care of our property, and even in some cases defended their then masters and mistresses. For all of this we owe them a debt of gratitude which can be paid, and paid without any loss of self-respect, by treating them with the utmost kindness and convincing them we are really their truest friends. And to whom should they look with more certainty of sympathy and aid and receiving instruction than to those with whom they grew up in the most intimate relations, and who, though they claimed the product of their labor, always provided for their wants and exercised over them the tenderest and most watchful care?

The freedmen of the South have no truer friends than the whites of the South, to whom alone they have to look for justice and security, whenever the solders are removed. Upon us, who played with them in their childhood and grew up with them in the same homes, will devolve the duty of securing them against those

eral legislation, to reflect that they have taken in fed-deavored, against heavy odds, to discharge their whole duty to their country, and that it is not in the power of their political adversaries to point to any occasion in which they have proposed or championed any unconstitutional legislation in the halls of Congress.

NEVER WISHED TO COMPROMISS.

They have never, under the presence of reforming the constitution, sought to undermine its fundamental principles. Of the three famous compromises, those of 1832, 1832 and 1850, which inflicted such heavy blows upon its integrity, the representatives of the South were not the authors or the prompters. In order to present a dissolution of the Union they yielded these measures a relucional assent.

In our present distress, seeing the humiliation and injustice that are near at band, they have tooked about in vain for help. The President has done all that he could do. His courage has been unavailing, and he has been covered with obloquy simply for performing the obligations which his cath, as the Executive head of the government, required him to fulfil.

They have next turned their eyes, with considerable hope and expectation, to the federal judiciary, regarding it, as it always heretofore has been regarded, the bulwark of their constitutional rights. But they are now told in their despair that not only the Union but the federal court is to be reconstructed, if such a course be necessary in order to carry out the measures recently inaugurated. The time has come, predicted by many of our ablest statesmen, when Congress has become too strong for both the other co-ordinate branches of the government.

COMMNATION RECESSARY.

Under these circumstances it may be well, with a view

government.

COMMINATION ERCESSARY.

Under these circumstances it may be well, with a view to secure concert of action in all the Southern States in the present emergency, that there should be, immediately, a meeting of the prominent men of the ten excluded States at some convenient central point. These ten States have heretofore, in times that threatened their peace and assailed their phonor, made common acuse, as they have had common interests, and we do not see why the wisest heads among them should not again meet together in an informal way, and shape out a course for the South to pursue in the difficult straits to which she is at present reduced.

LONG ISLAND INTELLIGENCE

various nominations made by the republicans of several of the principal towns on Long Island:—

various nominations made by the republicans of several of the principal towns on Long Island:—

Hempstead—For Supervisor, Robert Cornwell; for Town Clerk, Sands Powell; for Justice of the Peace, John A. Smith; for Collector, Martin V. Wood. North Hempstead—For Supervisor, John M. Clark; for Town Clerk, S. E. Poule; for Justice of the Peace, Richard Valentine; for Collector, Eilbert H. Mackey. East Hampton—For Supervisor, Samuel P. Osborne; for Town Clerk, Samuel M. Gardner; for Justice of the Peace, Henry B. Tuthill; for Collector, Merry A. Parsons. Riverhead—For Supervisor, Joshua T. Wells; for Town Clerk, Nathan Corwin; for Justice of the Peace, Sylvester Miller; for Collector, Oliver Vall. Brookhaven—For Supervisor, Charles S. Havens; for Town Clerk, Benjamin T. Hutchinson; for Justices of the Peace, Oran W. Rogers and George P. Helm; for Collector, Charles A. Davis.

Bustlart.—The store of James E. Smith, at Long Wharf, was broken into on Friday night, and about \$30 in currency carried off.

Death of an Old Rendert of Queens County.—Charles C. Lawrence, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Flushing, died at his residence on Tuesday evening, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years.

Earnings of the Long Island Railroad for the year 1866 were \$611,561 62; the number of passengers carried, 761,300; the receipts for freight, \$221,601 19. Have the facilities and accommodations for the comfort of the travelling public been in proportion to the great increase of receipts

Sea Dog.—A son of Mr. Hulse, of Setucket, L. I., sged fourteen, a short time since killed an immense sea dog

SUDDEN DEATH.—Captain W. T. Brown, an old fesident of Greenport, fell dead recently, as he was entering his residence. He was apparently in good health at the time of his sudden demise.

Bald-Hearest Eacle Shor.—Mr. J. C. Pool, of Brooklyn, recently shot a splendid specimen of bald-headed engle in Gowanus bay. It proved to be quite young, yet measured six feet six inches from tip to tip.

Intermeting to Broatsman.—Southside bay and the adjoining fiat lands on Long Island are now swarming with game. For many years past there has not been as